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J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

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BY PAUL H. HAYNE

What time the rosy-flushing West,  
Steps soft on copse and dingle,  
Wherein the sunset shadows rest,  
Or richly float and mingle:

When down the bells the wood-dove's notes  
Tutts in a cadence tender,  
And every rare, ethereal note  
Turns to a winged splendor.

Just as the mystic cloud-lands ope  
Far up their ethereal portal,  
Fair as the fairest dream of Hope,  
Half goddess and half mortal.

I see that lovely Genius rise,  
That child of Orient trances,  
On whose bright face the glory lies  
Of far Hellenic fancies;

Chloris, beneath whose procreant tread  
All earth yields up her sweetness,  
The violet's scent, the rose's red,  
The dahlia's orbed completeness.

And verdure on the myriad hills,  
The breath of their pure daisy  
Hath nursed to life by sparkling rills,  
And folded nooks of beauty:

Till bloom, and color, blush and song  
So fill earth's radiant spaces,  
The fading touch of sun, or wrong  
Leaves gladd the warlike face;

And so by mossy spring-dells  
O'er mount, and field, and river,  
Her Zephyr's fairy clarion sounds,  
Her footsteps glance brighter!

\*The Goddess of Spring married to Zephyr.

## Horrible Massacre in Missouri.

JUDGE WRIGHT AND FOUR OF HIS SONS MURDERED BY COLONEL BABCOKE

PREVIOUS MURDER OF A DEPUTY-SHERIFF IN PULASKI COUNTY—THE REIGN OF THE PARTY OF "INTELLIGENCE, HONESTY," ETC., ETC.

[From the Missouri Republican, August 21.]

On Thursday afternoon last Judge Lewis F. Wright and four sons, were cruelly and inhumanly murdered by the roadside, on the route from Rolla to Houston, some five miles west of the former place. The murders, as we are informed, were committed by a squad of Miller county militia, some nine in number, under command of Colonel Babcoke, who resides in either Miller or Cole county. It appears that this colonel and his squad of militia, on Tuesday last, went to the residence of Judge Wright, in Phelps county, about ten miles from Rolla. They remained there until Thursday. On that day they arrested Judge Wright and five of his sons. Some sort of an investigation was made into accusations brought against the parties, either fancied or real, when it was determined to take them to Rolla, as was given out for further trial. Mrs. Wright, the wife and stepmother of the judge, and his sons, at first implored Colonel Babcoke not to take her family away.

Finding that her entreaties were unavailing, she then besought him to permit her to accompany them. This also was refused but upon her imploring him to do something for her protection as she was fearful of being murdered if left alone, the youngest son a mere stripling, was released. The judge was then mounted on a horse by himself, and his four sons on two other horses, under guard of the squad of militia ostensibly to be taken to Rolla. Before reaching that point, as stated above, they were all inhumanly butchered and their bodies left lying in the brush by the roadside. No less than twenty-six shots were fired into the persons of the five! Twelve of them took effect in the heads. Before the

bodies were reached by the frantic wife and mother and her remaining son four, of the five were dead and the fifth insensible and dying. About five o'clock Thursday evening word came to Rolla that the murders had been committed, creating intense feeling of sorrow and indignation. Nothing, however, was done in the matter that evening. Next morning a wagon was sent out, and the bodies of the five murdered men brought into Rolla. A gentleman who saw them says they presented a horrible appearance—their faces all ghastly with wounds and blood, and blackened with powder. Judge Wright had been shot in the side-face, the weapon being held so close as to burn it and leave large blotches of powder sticking in the skin.

The judge is represented to us as being about sixty years of age, and an estimable citizen. For the past twenty-five years he had resided in Phelps county, and held the office of county judge for a number of years prior to the war. Ever since the beginning of our troubles in Missouri he had enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the military in command in his neighborhood his house being frequently the stopping-place of officers, whose men were camping at a beautiful spring on his premises and near his residence. Two gentlemen, intimately acquainted in Phelps, assure us that no more honorable or more respected citizen lived in the county.

It is said that two of the murdered sons had been in the rebel army, and had returned since the surrender of General Dick Taylor, under whose command one of them had served. It may be that this was the cause inducing the cold-blooded murder of nearly a whole family. To their credit and to credit of the whole neighborhood, it should be said, however, these young men were behaving themselves with becoming propriety, their conduct gaining them the confidence and good will of many Union soldiers and citizens in that community. So indignant were some of these soldiers at the brutal outrage perpetrated in their murder, that they at once expressed a willingness to volunteer and "clean out" their cowardly murderers. And it is all the more damning to the lawless brigands at whose hands this atrocity was perpetrated, that they should travel many miles from their homes to perpetrate it, while the loyal and law-abiding of that community were willing to afford them countenance and encouragement. We understand that some days previous, this Colonel Babcoke started either from Jefferson city, or the northern part of Miller county, with a detachment of forty or more men, on his errand of blood. From thence they travelled through Miller into Pulaski county. Near Waynesville, the county seat of Pulaski, they arrested W. Stewart, Esq., a respectable citizen, formerly deputy-sheriff of the county, whom they cruelly put to death. They also arrested a number of men and women on their route, and a woman is said to be still missing, whom these red-handed outlaws are believed to have made away with.

The attention of Governor Fletcher is called to these heinous and atrocious outrages. He has been making speeches here and there over the State, in which he has denounced the threats of the lawless men of his party against returned rebels, promising that even they should be protected by the laws. Here is a case in which two of these men have been seized in open day and cruelly murdered by other men of his command, as commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, and in pay of the State. Besides, there are four, and probably five others, all, so far as we

know, innocent and unoffending citizens (one of whom is a woman) atrociously butchered by these enemies of mankind. Until this is done, for decency's sake, let him never open his lips to utter promises of protection to any man or woman in Missouri. To do so would be cruel mockery added to the murderous wrong. His party friends are morally guilty of these offences. Newspapers, public meetings, and grand juries, men of his political faith, are daily and every day advising and inciting to the commission of these diabolical deeds. Let him see to it that the perpetrators are punished. If he does not, the innocent victims will cry from the ground against him. Since the above was written, we have been shown a letter from a highly respectable Union man, residing at Rolla, from which we make the following extract referring to the horrible affair, of which we have attempted to give a detail:

"Judge J. F. Wright and four of his sons were yesterday most brutally shot and murdered by a mob of Miller County militia, under command of Colonel Babcoke. The bodies have been brought into town to-day, and a coroner's jury is now holding an inquest. Much indignation and excitement, as well as sorrow, is expressed by all parties in politics. The militia, numbering about forty, have been ordered to report at Rolla, when it is expected they will be turned over to the civil authorities to answer the charge of murder. Warrants for their arrest have already been issued. The military authority will still be securing their punishment."

**How to Write a Sensation Story.**—An Ajax in the army of blood-and-thunder story writers tells his followers how to do the thing. "Whenever you wish to get up a story in the sensational style, do it in this wise: if you have occasion to remark that your hero drank a jug of beer, say, 'He revelled in foam-covered liquid—he swallowed it wildly furiously—paused for breath—again sank his nose, mouth and chin into the gigantic tankard, and with an appalling oath, that shook the rafters of the crazy barn, shouted—'Tis done! ha! ha! I've swigged it all—all—every drop! ha! ha!' You see at once the picturesqueness of the latter mode of description; and you will observe, after all, that it expresses the same event as the first miserable sentence, namely—the fact of his drinking some beer."

**POLITICAL CONDITION OF KENTUCKY.**—Kentucky is just now stirred to its bit e depths on the slavery question. A hotly contested political canvass is agitating the entire State. The following extract of a letter from Brigadier-General Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen, depicts the condition of affairs in that State.

The only issue before the people of Kentucky is the ratification of the constitutional amendment for prohibiting slavery in that country. Kentucky I fear, will refuse to become one of the twenty States.

Major-General Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has by general order, released all the slaves who will leave the State. Railroads, steamboats and ferry boats, are ordered to transport all who present the military pass and pay their fare. These orders were issued on the 10th ult., and the result has been that thousands have crossed the Ohio river, and are now crowding the towns and cities of the State lying opposite.

I am daily looking for a breeze from Indianapolis or other Northern cities that may lift up its voice against that continuance of black vomit. The emancipation and deportation by general order and the agitation caused by the political canvass, has aroused

every colored individual in Kentucky, and the consequence is that the negro population, men, women and children, are generally on the move.

(Philadelphia Enquirer.)

**"STONEWALL JACKSON'S" MONUMENT.**—A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes; It is reported here that Mr. Volk, the artist and sculptor, formerly of Baltimore, lately commissioned by the State of Virginia to execute a bronze statue of Stonewall Jackson, has nearly finished the task, but is now in quite a quandary to know what he shall do with it, in consequence of the sudden change in the Confederacy. The statue was designed to be placed upon one of the vacant pedestals of the Washington Monument in the Capitol square, in company with the statues of Jefferson, Henry and Mason, of revolutionary memory. Forty thousand dollars in gold were appropriated to enable the artist to execute the work in Europe, and he went abroad with this intention over a year ago. His statue of Stonewall is said to be a work of great merit. But what will he do with it?—that's the question.

## A Heroine.

A WOMAN TWO DAYS ABOARD BY SPANISH AN INDIAN—In the steamer ship Bellona, Capt. Down, recently arrived at New York, were two strange passengers, confining whom a thrilling incident is related. From Major, agent of the ship, and his wife, a young girl, named from Captain Bellona, who had been present in the ill-fated ship when she was captured by the British, was taken to the hospital in New York. In the course of the incident, the girl was taken to the hospital, which was soon fallen in with by the brig Mercury.

The wife, young and delicate, was not discouraged at the uncertainty of her husband's fate, but prepared for her own safety. She persevered until she could no longer suppress her wailing sobs, so far as to ignore the feeble cries for help for an hour. She was then taken to the hospital, where she remained for several days. She was then taken to the hospital, where she remained for several days. She was then taken to the hospital, where she remained for several days.

Many ladies at Harve interested themselves to enable this brave young creature, with her husband, again to venture to cross the Atlantic in search of a Western home.

## Confederate Exiles in Mexico.

The Galveston News thus speaks of the final disposition of the Confederates who followed Gen. Smith, and others into Mexico:

"On arriving at Matamoros, the troops were discharged, and each officer and man sent to his own destination, the soldiers being sent to their respective homes where they could find employment, but not to be taken into the service of the United States."

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The Charleston Courier congratulates its readers on the large accession of population likely to accrue from the officers and privates of the United States army coming back after discharge to seek their fortunes in that city.

## Confiscation in Louisiana.

There has been a good deal of movement in real estate this week, including several large seizures and confiscation sales. Very good prices have been realized for the property. The property of the late Mr. Belmont, comprising 842 lots and dwelling houses, with the stores, was sold for \$100,410. Before the war it was estimated at \$800,000. Had the war not taken place, it is estimated that Mr. Belmont would have been worth \$2,000,000. As it was, when the war broke out, he sold his Northern property to Mr. Belmont for Louisiana bonds, which afterwards largely advanced, and which he disposed of. In the case of the recent sales there were powerful intervenors; who claim under mortgages the full value of the property, and will doubtless carry their claims up to the Supreme Court. Very little, in fact, will be realized to the Government of these confiscation sales. They are most of them encumbered by just claims which will doubtless be allowed. In the case of Mr. Belmont's intervenors, trouble is charged, and the review will depend upon the facts.—New Orleans Letter.

## Given Government.

The New York Post, an out-and-out Republican Journal, discourses as follows: "We have favored and still favor the substitution of civil for military government for all the States in rebellion. We believe it is better that the people of each State should have the responsibility thrown upon them of re-establishing law and order and liberty in their own communities. But they ought clearly to understand that if they refuse or are unable to do this duty, they will compel the Government to step in and do it for them."

This does not seem unreasonable. It is to the Southern States the "responsibility" of setting their own State affairs in their own way, without outside interference, and peace and contentment within their own borders, and the restoration of the Union upon the firm and only sure basis of the affections and good will of the people, will be the inevitable and speedy result. Any other policy will only hinder and retard a consummation so devoutly to be wished, by every patriot and good man in the land.

A most distressing occurrence took place in an adjoining district, a few nights ago. An old gentleman, residing in the country, who from the circumstances, must have anticipated, and prepared for a visit from robbers, hearing someone on his premises at night, hailed three times, and receiving no answer, fired the gun with fatal effect at the object of his suspicions and his fears. Advancing to ascertain the effect of his shot, with indescribable anguish he discovered the body of his son in the last agonies of death—a son who had long been a prisoner at the North, a partial deafness prevented his hearing his father's challenge.

After a long and wearisome absence from home, he was thus strangely killed as he stepped upon the threshold, by the father whom he loved and longed to meet. A few moments more and his return would have given joy and gladness to the entire household—a household now wrapt in grief inconsolable by this most terrible and afflicting event. A sad warning to all; for even in the present unsettled state of the country, and notwithstanding the comparative impunity with which robberies and murders have been committed in some neighborhoods, one cannot be too cautious in the use of firearms.—Charleston Courier.

**SHIPMENTS.**—All the resources and disbursements of factions in the South keep down the irrepressible benefits of Southern productions. On the 1st of August the port of New Orleans shipped two thousand five hundred bales of cotton, and on the day following two thousand two hundred bales. In addition to the cotton credit to the amount of six or seven hundred thousand dollars in gold. An eighteenth century system dealing with the social condition of the South would bring out from that abundant region such immense volumes of wealth that a very short time the people, who now suffer here from our drawbacks of a degraded circulating medium, would enjoy once more the prosperity associated with hard currency.—New York Daily News.

**THE WAY THE NEGRO WORK.**—A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune writes: "I am sorry to say that the negroes from Donaldsonville to Baton Rouge the crops are anything but promising. Two-thirds of the land belonging to the large estates are uncultivated and the remainder will not yield an average crop. From Donaldsonville to Camp Point, in the parish of Iberville, on the left bank, I am sure that if every stalk of cane which will be grown this year were saved for seed, it would not be sufficient to plant and grow the same quantity of cane which was grown on the same plantations in 1860."

## About Pardons.

A very strange doubt or misconception exists in regard to the effect of the President's pardon upon the property rights of the party pardoned. The language of the proclamation seems to be as explicit as possible on this point. It is as follows:

"To the end, therefore, that the authority of the Government of the United States may be restored, and that peace, order and freedom may be established, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do proclaim and declare that I hereby grant to all persons who have directly or indirectly, participated in the existing rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, amnesty and pardon, with restoration of all rights of property, except as to slaves, and except in cases where legal proceedings, under the laws of the United States providing for confiscation of property of persons engaged in the rebellion, have been instituted, and on the condition, nevertheless, that every such person shall take and subscribe the following oath, &c."

This is the general pardon, which tens of thousands have taken. The following is the tenor of the special pardon, granted in conformity with the same proclamation; under the list of exceptions, viz:

That I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereto moving, do hereby grant to the said ——— a full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in the said rebellion, conditioned as follows, viz: this pardon to begin and take effect from the day on which the said ——— shall take the oath prescribed in the Proclamation of the President, dated May 29th, 1865, and to be void and of no effect if the ——— shall hereafter, at any time acquire any property whatever in slaves, or make use of slave labor, and that he first pay all costs which may have accrued in any proceedings lawfully instituted against his person or property.

These pardons, special and general, are granted in conformity with a clause of the Confiscation Act itself, approved July 17, 1862, and entitled "An Act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of the rebels, and for other purposes." The clause is as follows:

SEC. 13. And be it further enacted, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any way, with such exceptions and conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare.

It thus appears that the President has the authority of Congress for granting amnesty and pardon for all offences against the United States committed during the late rebellion, and that he has exercised the power thus conferred, by restoring all property rights to the parties, even where legal proceedings had been instituted, but not consummated.

From the Washington Chronicle.

The New York Review tells the following story:—President Johnson was formerly a tailor. Soon after he was inaugurated Governor of Tennessee, a high official of the State, who had been bred a blacksmith, presented him with an elegant set of firearms, made with his own hands. "I will give him a return in kind," remarked the Governor. He bought some of the finest black broad-cloth that Nashville could furnish, procuring a set of tailor's instruments, and made a complete suit of clothes, sewing every stitch himself, and presented them to his friend. The work, we are told, was done in the Governor's room in the State House. The happy wearer of the garments pronounced them a perfect fit, and when he heard the story in 1858, he had them still.

The Government is rapidly returning to their homes in the South the rebel prisoners of war, and all of them, excepting those who prefer remaining at the North, will soon be back in their native States. The steamers Salvo and Libby, together carrying 900 liberated rebel soldiers from Newport's News and Port Lookout, destined for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, passed Fort Mifflin on the 3d instant. Altogether 10,000 recently imprisoned rebel soldiers have been discharged under the recent War Department orders for that purpose.

**TO MEASURE AN ACRE OF GROUND.**—In measuring land, 30 1/2 square yards make one square rod, 30 square rods make one square acre, four of which, or 160 rods make one acre. The same result may be arrived at by measuring 20 feet in length, and 198 feet in width, or by measuring 72 1/2 yards in length, by 66 yards in breadth.—To lay out an acre square, 209 feet on each side is the nearest amount that will make an acre, but less than half an inch each way over exact distance; 43,500 superficial feet or 203,95 feet on each side constitute an acre of ground.

With the addition of the soil in the New York State of New York, will, it is said, amount to \$100,000,000.